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## SOME UNTENABLE NAMES IN ORNITHOLOGY.

BY HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

The following notes, gathered during the course of recent systematic investigations, are here published in advance of other papers whose appearance is necessarily for some time delayed. They relate chiefly to generic terms, although a few changes in specific names are introduced. The lists of recognized species are as complete as available means have permitted.

The writer is under obligation to Dr. C. W. Richmond for various courtesies, as well as to Dr. Walter Faxon, Mr. Samuel Henshaw and Mr. Witmer Stone for assistance in verification of references.

## MICRURIA Grant.

This generic name, as used by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant,<sup>1</sup> is preoccupied in Coleoptera by *Micruria* Reitter.<sup>2</sup> Since by reason of the very long tarsi, tail of 12 feathers, and the absence of any spotted condition of plumage, this appears to be a well-defined group, it may bear the name *Endomychura*, from  $\epsilon\nu\delta\mu\omega\chi\sigma$ , occultus, and  $\omega\nu\rho\acute{a}$ , cauda; the type being *Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus* Xantus.

The two species are

*Endomychura hypoleuca* (Xantus).

*Endomychura craveri* (Salvadori).

## EUHYAS Sharpe.

*Euhyas* Sharpe<sup>3</sup> is untenable because of *Euhyas* Fitzinger,<sup>4</sup> proposed for a genus of reptiles. In its stead may be employed *Zapterus*, from  $\zeta\acute{a}$ , valde, and  $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{a}\nu$ , ala. The type and only species is *Charadrius leucurus* Lichtenstein, which will now stand as

*Zapterus leucurus* (Lichtenstein).

<sup>1</sup> *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, xxvi, 1898, p. 594.

<sup>2</sup> *Verh. Ver. Brünn.*, xiii, 1875, p. 58, pl. 1, figs. 13-21.

<sup>3</sup> *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, xxiv, 1896, p. 736.

<sup>4</sup> *Syst. Rept.*, 1843, p. 31.

**DEFILIPPIA** Salvadori.

The generic term *Defilippia* Salvadori<sup>1</sup> is preoccupied in Diptera by *Defilippia* Lioy.<sup>2</sup> The proper name of the genus is *Hemiparra* Salvadori,<sup>3</sup> for although no description is given, *Chettusia crassirostris* DeFilippi is mentioned as the type, which, of course, is sufficient to fix the name.

The two species should be called

*Hemiparra crassirostris* (DeFilippi).

*Hemiparra leucoptera* (Reichenow).

**PHYLLOPEZUS** Sharpe.

The name *Phyllopezus* Sharpe<sup>4</sup> must give way on account of *Phyllopezus* Peters,<sup>5</sup> a genus of reptiles. It may be replaced by *Actophilus*, from ἀξτή, litus, and φίλεω, amo; the type being *Parra africana* Gmelin.

The two species are

*Actophilus africanus* (Gmelin).

*Actophilus albinuchus* (Is. Geoffroy).

**ORTHOCHENEMUS** Milne-Edwards.

*Orthochenemus* Milne-Edwards<sup>6</sup> is antedated in Coleoptera by *Orthochenemus* Jekel;<sup>7</sup> and may be called *Idiornis* (ἰδιως, distinctus, ὄρνις, avis), with *Orthochenemus gallicus* Milne-Edwards as the type.

The described forms are

*Idiornis gallicus* (Milne-Edwards).

*Idiornis cursor* (Milne-Edwards).

*Idiornis major* (Milne-Edwards).

*Idiornis minor* (Milne-Edwards).

**TAPINOPUS** Milne-Edwards.

The term *Tapinopus* Milne-Edwards<sup>8</sup> is preoccupied by *Tapinopus* Saussure<sup>9</sup>, for a genus of Orthoptera. It may be replaced by

<sup>1</sup> *Atti. Soc. Ital.*, viii, 1865, p. 373.

<sup>2</sup> *Act. Venet. Inst.*, 3 Ser., ix, 1864, p. 733.

<sup>3</sup> *Atti. Soc. Ital.*, viii, 1865, p. 270.

<sup>4</sup> In Shelley's *Birds of Africa*, i, 1896, p. 187.

<sup>5</sup> *Monatsb. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1877, p. 415.

<sup>6</sup> *C. R. 2nd Congrès Ornith. Internat. Budapest*, ii, 1892, p. 74.

<sup>7</sup> In *Fabr. Ent.*, i, 1857, p. 131.

<sup>8</sup> *C. R. 2nd Congrès Ornith. Internat. Budapest*, ii, 1892, p. 79.

<sup>9</sup> *Mel. Orth.*, vi, 1878, p. 758.

*Diatropornis*, from  $\deltaιάτροπος$ , differens, and  $\deltaρνις$ , avis; the type and only species being *Tapinopus ellioti* Milne-Edwards. This will now stand as

*Diatropornis ellioti* (Milne-Edwards).

**PERISTERA** Swainson.

The Columbine genus *Peristera* Swainson<sup>1</sup> is untenable because of *Peristera* Rafinesque<sup>2</sup> in Mollusca; and may be called *Claravis*, from clara (clarus) and avis, the type being *Columba cinerea* Temminck. The name of this species, however, should be *pretiosa* Ferrari-Perez,<sup>3</sup> for *Columba cinerea* Temminck and Knip<sup>4</sup> is preoccupied by *Columba cinerea* Scopoli.<sup>5</sup>

The species will then stand as follows:

*Claravis pretiosa* (Ferrari-Perez).

*Claravis geoffroyi* (Temminck and Knip).

*Claravis mondetoura* (Bonaparte).

**HARPE** Bonaparte.

*Harpe* Bonaparte<sup>6</sup> is preoccupied in ichthyology by *Harpe* Lacépède.<sup>7</sup> *Harpa* Sharpe,<sup>8</sup> for the same group, is also untenable on account of *Harpa* Lamarck,<sup>9</sup> a genus of Mollusca. As no other name is available, there may be proposed *Nesierax*, from  $\nu\gamma\sigmaος$ , insula, and  $\iota\xi\rho\alpha\xi$ , accipiter, with *Falco novae-zealandiae* Gmelin as type.

The species are

*Nesierax novae-zealandiae* (Gmelin).

*Nesierax australis* (Hombron and Jacquinot).

**PACHYNUS** Reichenow.

Not only is *Pachynus* Reichenow<sup>10</sup> preoccupied in Hemiptera by *Pachynus* Stål, 1866, and thus untenable under any circumstances, but it is not the earliest available name for the genus. *Graydi-*

<sup>1</sup> *Zool. Journ.*, iii, 1827, p. 360.

<sup>2</sup> *Anal. Nat.*, 1815, p. 145.

<sup>3</sup> *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, ix, 1886, p. 175.

<sup>4</sup> *Pig. I. fam. seconde*, 1808-1811, p. 126, pl. 58.

<sup>5</sup> *Del. Flor et Faun. Insubr.*, ii, 1786, p. 94, n. 93.

<sup>6</sup> *Compt. Rend.*, xli, 1855, p. 652.

<sup>7</sup> *Hist. Nat. Poiss.*, iv, 1802, 426.

<sup>8</sup> *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, i, 1874, p. 372.

<sup>9</sup> *Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat.*, 1799, p. 71.

<sup>10</sup> *Journ. f. Orn.*, 1881, p. 352.

*dascalus* Bonaparte<sup>1</sup> has nearly thirty years' priority, and there seems to be no valid reason for its rejection.

The type and only species should therefore stand as  
*Graydidascalus brachyurus* (Temminck and Kuhl).

**HEMILOPHUS** Swainson.

The name *Hemilophus* Swainson<sup>2</sup> is preoccupied in Coleoptera by *Hemilophus* Serville.<sup>3</sup> The next name seems to be *Mulleripicus* Bonaparte,<sup>4</sup> type *Picus pulverulentus* Temminck.

The only recognized species is  
*Mulleripicus pulverulentus* (Temminck).

**DENDROBATES** Swainson.

Dr. C. W. Richmond has already pointed out<sup>5</sup> that *Dendrobates* Swainson<sup>6</sup> is untenable by reason of a batrachian genus, *Dendrobates* Wagler,<sup>7</sup> but proposed that *Eleopicus* Bonaparte<sup>8</sup> be used in its place. The proper name, however, would appear to be *Veniliornis* Bonaparte, since in the list of genera (*l. c.*) this is numbered 21, while under it are ranged as subgenera *Venilia* and *Eleopicus*, all the species contained in both being now included in the genus *Dendrobates*. This name *Veniliornis* has been generally ignored, but there seems to be no doubt of the propriety of accepting it for the group in question, rather than either of its subgenera —one of the two alternatives being necessary. No type is indicated, neither is there a subgenus *Veniliornis*; but the first species mentioned, *Picus sanguineus* Lichtenstein, may be taken as the typical one.

With regard to specific names in this group, there are two of those accepted in the eighteenth volume of the British Museum *Catalogue of Birds* that require to be changed; while some doubt attaches to a third. The correct name of the bird known as *peruvianus* Taczanowski is *Callonotus major* Berlepsch and Taczan.,<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Rev. et Mag. de Zool.*, 1854, p. 147.

<sup>2</sup> *Classif. Birds*, ii, 1837, p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, Ser. 1, iv, 1835, p. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Consp. Av.*, *Volucr. Zygod.*, 1854, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, xvi, 1893, p. 519.

<sup>6</sup> *Fauna Bor.-Amer.*, ii, 1832, p. 301.

<sup>7</sup> *Nat. Syst. Amphib.*, 1830, p. 202.

<sup>8</sup> *Consp. Av.*, *Volucr. Zygod.*, 1854, p. 10.

<sup>9</sup> *P. Z. S.*, 1883, p. 570.

which antedates the former by three years. There seems to be no reason why the name *passerinus* Linnaeus<sup>1</sup> should not be employed for the species now called *tephrodops*, as the former is of undoubted application, and of much earlier date. *Picus affinis* Swainson,<sup>2</sup> now *Dendrobates affinis*, is possibly rendered untenable by *Picus affinis* Raffles,<sup>3</sup> but as it has been impossible at present to obtain the exact date of this part of Swainson's *Zoological Illustrations*, no change in this name is here made.

The species of this genus are as follows:

- Veniliornis fumigatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).
- Veniliornis caboti* (Malherbe).
- Veniliornis oleaginus* (Lichtenstein).
- Veniliornis sanguinolentus* (Sclater).
- Veniliornis callonotus* (Waterhouse).
- Veniliornis callonotus major* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski).
- Veniliornis sanguineus* (Lichtenstein).
- Veniliornis kirtlandi* (Malherbe).
- Veniliornis nigriceps* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).
- Veniliornis murinus* (Malherbe).
- Veniliornis dignus* (Sclater and Salvin).
- Veniliornis valdizani* (Berlepsch and Stolzmann).
- Veniliornis passerinus* (Linnæus).
- Veniliornis tænionotus* (Reichenbach).
- Veniliornis frontalis* (Cabanis).
- Veniliornis agilis* (Cabanis).
- Veniliornis olivinus* (Malherbe).
- Veniliornis fidelis* (Hargitt).
- Veniliornis spilogaster* (Wagler).
- Veniliornis maculifrons* (Spix).
- Veniliornis cassini* (Malherbe).
- Veniliornis ruficeps* (Spix).
- Veniliornis affinis* (Swainson).
- Veniliornis haematostigma* (Malherbe).
- Veniliornis kirkii* (Malherbe).
- Veniliornis cecilii* (Malherbe).

<sup>1</sup> *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, i, 1766, p. 174.

<sup>2</sup> *Zool. Ill.*, Ser. 1, ii, 1821-22, pl. 78, desc. ♂.

<sup>3</sup> *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, xii, 1822, p. 288.

**HARPACTES** Swainson.

The generic term *Harpactes* Swainson<sup>1</sup> cannot be used because of *Harpactes* Templeton,<sup>2</sup> a genus of Arachnida, as already noted by Dr. C. W. Richmonde,<sup>3</sup> and previously by Cabanis.<sup>4</sup> The next name, *Hapalurus* Reichenbach,<sup>5</sup> is preoccupied by *Hapalura* Cabanis,<sup>6</sup> which is a synonym of *Culicivora*; and *Duvaucelius* Bonaparte,<sup>7</sup> besides an uncertainty regarding the identity of the type species, is untenable on account of *Duvaucelia* Desvoidy.<sup>8</sup> This gives a clear title to *Pyrotrogon* Bonaparte,<sup>9</sup> of which the type is *Trogon ardens* Temminck.

The species are

- Pyrotrogon diardii* (Temminck).
- Pyrotrogon kasumba* (Raffles).
- Pyrotrogon fasciatus* (Pennant).
- Pyrotrogon ardens* (Temminck).
- Pyrotrogon whiteheadi* (Sharpe).
- Pyrotrogon erythrocephalus* (Gould)
- Pyrotrogon erythrocephalus flagrans* (Müller).
- Pyrotrogon duvaucelii* (Temminck).
- Pyrotrogon orrhophæus* (Cabanis).
- Pyrotrogon viduus* (Grant).
- Pyrotrogon oreskios* (Temminck).
- Pyrotrogon dulitensis* (Grant).

**AMAZILIA** Reichenbach.

The name *Amazilia* Reichenbach<sup>10</sup> is not the earliest one for the genus of humming-birds to which it has been applied, as the following discussion will show. Lesson, in 1832,<sup>11</sup> made use of the term "Les Amazilis" as a popular heading for one of his groups, including under this the species *Ornismya amazili* Less.; indicating by the manner of its use that he did not intend *Amazilis* as a generic

<sup>1</sup> *Classif. Birds*, ii, 1837, p. 337.

<sup>2</sup> *Zool. Journ.*, v, 1834, p. 401.

<sup>3</sup> *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, xvii, 1894, p. 602, footnote.

<sup>4</sup> *Mus. Hein.*, iv, pt. 1, 1863, p. 154.

<sup>5</sup> *Av. Syst. Nat.*, 1850, pl. 8s.

<sup>6</sup> *Archiv f. Naturg.*, 1847, p. 252.

<sup>7</sup> *Consp. Av., Volucr. Zygod.*, 1854, p. 14.

<sup>8</sup> Diptera, 1830.

<sup>9</sup> *Consp. Av., Volucr. Zygod.*, 1854, p. 14.

<sup>10</sup> *Av. Syst. Nat.*, 1849, pl. 39.

<sup>11</sup> *Ind. Gén. Troch.*, p. xxvii.

term. Gray, however,<sup>1</sup> evidently considers it as such, as witness some notes sent by Mr. Witmer Stone, who kindly verified the original reference: "On page 107, in footnote to *Genus Polytmus*, he [Gray] says that it includes a number of genera of various authors, among which he gives 'Les *Amizilis* Less. (1829)', apparently quoting the above and misspelling it. On page 108, in the list of species of *Polytmus* he gives under P. [olytmus]. *amazili* (Less.), 'Type of *Amizilis* Less. (1829);' referring to the same again and turning it into a Latin name." The following year Gray again makes use of the term *Amizilis* "Lesson,"<sup>2</sup> this time as a generic heading, under which are placed the species *A. latirostris* (Sw.) and *Or. amizili* Less. There thus appears to be no reason for the non-acceptance of Gray's *Amizilis*—the type of which may properly be considered to be *Orthorhynchus amazili* Lesson—whether we allow the genus to date from 1840 or 1841, since in either case it is several years anterior to *Amazilia* Reichenbach.

The species for which Mr. Salvin uses the name *pristina* Gould, should be called *amazili* Lesson,<sup>3</sup> this being its earliest name. The species commonly known as *viridiventris* Reichenbach is a parallel case, its proper name being *viridigastra* Bourcier.<sup>4</sup> The forms, *erythronota*, *feliciae* and *aliciae* are distinguished from *tobaci* by characters too slight and inconstant to entitle them to more than subspecific rank.

The species are

- Amizilis amazili* (Lesson).
- Amizilis leucophæa* (Reichenbach).
- Amizilis alticola* (Gould).
- Amizilis dumerili* (Lesson).
- Amizilis cinnamomea* (Lesson).
- Amizilis cinnamomea saturata* (Nelson).
- Amizilis graysoni* (Lawrence).
- Amizilis beryllina* (Lichtenstein).
- Amizilis devillii* (Bourcier).
- Amizilis castaneiventris* (Gould).
- Amizilis cyanura* (Gould).

<sup>1</sup> *Gen. Birds*, 1840, pp. 107, 108.

<sup>2</sup> *List Gen. Birds*, 1841, p. 19.

<sup>3</sup> *Voy. Coq.*, pl. 31, fig. 3.

<sup>4</sup> *Rev. Zool.*, 1843, p. 103.

*Amizilis oca* (Gould).  
*Amizilis sumichrasti* (Salvin).  
*Amizilis yucatanensis* (Cabot).  
*Amizilis cerviniventris* (Gould).  
*Amizilis cerviniventris chaleonota* (Oberholser).  
*Amizilis lawrencii* (Elliot).  
*Amizilis fuscicaudata* (Fraser).  
*Amizilis fuscicaudata jucunda* (Heine).  
*Amizilis viridigastra* (Bourcier).  
*Amizilis iodura* (Reichenbach).  
*Amizilis lucida* (Elliot).  
*Amizilis cupreicauda* (Salvin and Godman).  
*Amizilis edward* (Delattre and Bourcier).  
*Amizilis niveiventris* (Gould).  
*Amizilis warszewiezi* (Cabanis).  
*Amizilis saucerottii* (Bourcier and Delattre).  
*Amizilis alfaroana* (Underwood).  
*Amizilis sophiae* (Bourcier and Mulsant).  
*Amizilis tobaci* (Gmelin).  
*Amizilis tobaci erythronota* (Lesson).  
*Amizilis tobaci felicie* (Lesson).  
*Amizilis tobaci alicie* (Richmond).  
*Amizilis elegans* (Gould).  
*Amizilis cyanifrons* (Bourcier).

**HETEROPELMA** Bonaparte.

*Heteropelma* Bonaparte<sup>1</sup> is preoccupied in Hymenoptera by *Heteropelma* Wesmaël.<sup>2</sup> It may be called *Scotothorus*, from  $\sigma\chi\sigma\tau\sigma\varsigma$ , obscuritas, and  $\theta\omega\rho\sigma\iota\gamma$ , cursare; the type being *Muscicapa turdina* Maximilian.

The name of the bird usually known as *Heteropelma virescens* (Max.) should be changed to *unicolor* Bonaparte,<sup>3</sup> since *Muscicapa virescens* Maximilian<sup>4</sup> is untenable by reason of *Muscicapa virescens* Temminck,<sup>5</sup> which is a synonym of *Phyllomyias brevirostris* (Spix).

<sup>1</sup> *Conspl. Av.*, *Volucr. Anisod.*, 1854, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Bruxell. Acad. Bull.*, xvi, 1849, pp. 2, 115.

<sup>3</sup> *Conspl. Av.*, *Volucr. Anisod.*, 1854, p. 4.

<sup>4</sup> *Beitr.*, iii, 1831, p. 802.

<sup>5</sup> *Pl. Col.*, livr. 46, May, 1824, pl. 275, fig. 3.

The species are as follows:

*Scotothorus turdinus* (Maximilian).  
*Scotothorus wallacei* (Sclater and Salvin).  
*Scotothorus amazonicus* (Sclater).  
*Scotothorus stenorhynchus* (Sclater and Salvin).  
*Scotothorus veracapensis* (Sclater).  
*Scotothorus unicolor* (Bonaparte).  
*Scotothorus flavicapillus* (Sclater).  
*Scotothorus chrysocephalus* (Pelzeln).  
*Scotothorus igniceps* (Sclater).  
*Scotothorus rosenbergi* (Hartert).

**METOPIA** Swainson.

The term *Metopia* Swainson<sup>1</sup> must be displaced on account of *Metopia* Meigen,<sup>2</sup> a genus of Diptera. The proper name is *Antilophia* Reichenbach.<sup>3</sup>

The type and only species will therefore stand as

*Antilophia galeata* (Lichtenstein).

**GYMNOCEPHALUS** Geoffroy St.-Hilaire.

The genus *Gymnocephalus* Geoffroy St.-Hilaire<sup>4</sup> must give way to *Gymnocephalus* Bloch and Schneider.<sup>5</sup> In its stead may be employed *Perisocephalus*, from *περισσός*, mirabilis, and *κεφαλή*, caput. The type and sole species is *Corvus calvus* Gmelin, which should now be called

*Perisocephalus calvus* (Gmelin).

**HETEROCHNEMIS** Sclater.

*Heterochnemis* Sclater<sup>6</sup> is preoccupied by *Heterochnemis* Albers<sup>7</sup> for a genus of Coleoptera. Since the only other name for this group of birds, *Holocnemis* Strickland,<sup>8</sup> is untenable because of *Holocnemis* Schilling,<sup>9</sup> in Coleoptera, as pointed out by Dr. Sclater (*l. c.*), it is proposed to substitute *Sclateria*, in honor of Dr. P. L.

<sup>1</sup> *Fauna Bor.-Amer.*, i, 1832, p. 491.

<sup>2</sup> *Illig. Mag.*, ii, 1803, p. 280.

<sup>3</sup> *Av. Syst. Nat.*, 1850, t. lxiii.

<sup>4</sup> *Ann. du Mus.*, xiii, 1809, p. 237.

<sup>5</sup> *Syst. Ichthyol.*, 1801, p. 346.

<sup>6</sup> *P. Z. S.*, 1855, p. 146.

<sup>7</sup> *Entom. Zeitung Stettin*, 1852, p. 46.

<sup>8</sup> *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, xii, 1844, p. 415.

<sup>9</sup> *Beitr. Ent. Faun.*, 1829.

Sclater, and in recognition of his extensive contributions to Neotropical ornithology.

The type is *Sitta nœvia* Gmelin; and the list of species is as follows:

- Sclateria nœvia* (Gmelin).
- Sclateria leucostigma* (Pelzeln).
- Sclateria saturata* (Salvin).
- Sclateria argentata* (Des Murs).
- Sclateria hypoleuca* (Ridgway).

**HOMORUS** Reichenbach.

The generic name *Homorus* Reichenbach<sup>1</sup> is rendered untenable by *Homorus* Albers,<sup>2</sup> a genus of Mollusca. The only other name for this group is *Pseudoseisura* Reichenbach,<sup>3</sup> of which the type is *Anabates gutteralis* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

The species are

- Pseudoseisura lophotes* (Reichenbach).
- Pseudoseisura gutteralis* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).
- Pseudoseisura cristata* (Spix).
- Pseudoseisura galatheæ* (Leverkühn).

**LIMNOPHYES** Sclater.

The genus *Limnophyes* Sclater<sup>4</sup> is preoccupied in Diptera by *Limnophyes* Eaton,<sup>5</sup> and may be called *Thryolegus*, from  $\theta\rho\circ\circ\circ\circ$ , juncus, and  $\lambda\xi\gamma\omega$ , lego. The type and only species is *Limnornis curvirostris* Gould, which will therefore stand as

*Thryolegus curvirostris* (Gould).

**OXYURUS** Swainson.

The usual reference to this name is *Zoological Journal*, iii, 1827, p. 354, though here is nothing but a nomen nudum, no species being mentioned. The correct citation seems to be *Classification of Birds*, ii, 1838, p. 313. *Oxyurus* is, however, untenable in ornithology, by reason of *Oxyurus* Rafinesque<sup>6</sup> for a genus of fishes. No other name being available, it may be known as *Aphrastura*,

<sup>1</sup> *Handb. Spec. Orn.*, 1853, p. 172.

<sup>2</sup> *Die Heliceen*, 1850, p. 196.

<sup>3</sup> *Handb. Spec. Orn.*, 1853, p. 172.

<sup>4</sup> *P. Z. S.*, 1889, p. 34.

<sup>5</sup> *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, xii, 1875, p. 60.

<sup>6</sup> *Caratt. Anim. Sicil.*, 1810, p. 19.

from *ἀφραστος*, mirabilis, and *οὐρά*, cauda, the type being *Motacilla spinicauda* Gmelin.

The species are

*Aphrastura spinicauda* (Gmelin).

*Aphrastura masafuerce* (Philippi and Landbeck).

**EROESSA** Hartlaub.

*Eroessa* Hartlaub<sup>1</sup> is preoccupied in Lepidoptera by *Eroessa* Doubleday.<sup>2</sup> Another name for the group, *Dauria* Pollen,<sup>3</sup> is also unavailable on account of *Dauria* Dejean, 1834, for a genus of Coleoptera. *Neomixis* Sharpe<sup>4</sup> must therefore be employed, the type being *Neomixis striatigula* Sharpe.

The species will thus stand as

*Neomixis tenella* (Hartlaub).

*Neomixis viridis* (Sharpe).

*Neomixis striatigula* Sharpe.

**ELLISIA** Hartlaub.

The genus *Ellisia* Hartlaub<sup>5</sup> must give way to *Ellisia* Forbes and Goodsir,<sup>6</sup> for a group of Polypi. As *Thamnornis* Milne-Edwards, type *chloropetoides*, appears to be sufficiently distinct for generic separation, a new name is necessary for the species of *Ellisia* proper; and *Nesillas*, from *νῆσος*, insula, and *ιλλάς*, turdus, is proposed, the type being *Ellisia typica* Hartlaub.

The recognized forms are

*Nesillas typica* (Hartlaub).

*Nesillas typica ellisia* (Schlegel).

*Nesillas typica lantzi* (Grandidier).

*Nesillas typica longicaudata* (Newton).

*Nesillas brevicaudata* (Milne-Edwards and Oustalet).

**PHLEXIS** Hartlaub.

The generic term *Phlexis* Hartlaub<sup>7</sup> is preoccupied in Coleoptera by *Phlexys* Erichson,<sup>8</sup> emended by Agassiz to *Phlexis*.<sup>9</sup> It may be

<sup>1</sup> *P. Z. S.*, 1866, p. 218.

<sup>2</sup> *Gen. Diurn. Lep.*, 1847, p. 56.

<sup>3</sup> *Rech. Faune Madag.*, *Mam. et Ois.*, 1868, p. 92.

<sup>4</sup> *P. Z. S.*, 1881, p. 195.

<sup>5</sup> *Journ. f. Orn.*, 1860, p. 92.

<sup>6</sup> *Rep. Brit. Ass. for 1839* (1840), p. 81.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibis*, 1866, p. 139.

<sup>8</sup> In *Wagn. Reis. Algier*, 1841.

<sup>9</sup> *Nom. Zool.*, 1842-46, p. 124.

replaced by *Cryptillas*, from  $\chi\rho\upsilon\pi\tau\delta\varsigma$ , occultus, and  $\iota\lambda\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ , turdus; the type and sole species being *Bradypterus victorini* Sundevall. This will now stand as

*Cryptillas victorini* (Sundevall).

**AMYTIS** Lesson.

*Amytis* Lesson<sup>1</sup> is untenable by reason of *Amytis* Savigny,<sup>2</sup> proposed for a genus of Vermes. In its stead may be used *Diaphorillas*, from  $\delta\iota\alpha\varphi\omega\rho\varsigma$ , differens, and  $\iota\lambda\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ , turdus; the typical species being *Malurus textilis* Quoy and Gaimard.

The list of species is as follows:

*Diaphorillas textilis* (Quoy and Gaimard).

*Diaphorillas striata* (Gould).

*Diaphorillas macroura* (Gould).

*Diaphorillas goyderi* (Gould).

**HEMIXUS** Hodgson.

In the sixth volume of the British Museum *Catalogue of Birds*, pp. 120, 121, Dr. Sharpe treats at length the generic name *Ixos* Temminck,<sup>3</sup> arriving finally at the conclusion that it is a synonym of *Pycnonotus*, and that it must date from 1840. That this disposition of the name is not the proper one may at once be seen by reference to the original description in the text accompanying the *Planches Coloriées*. Dr. Sharpe states that Temminck gives no characters for the genus, but the following quotation will show that this is not correct: “ Je donne à ce groupe d’oiseaux un nom systématique, pour que les espèces qui en font partie puissent être séparées génériquement des *Merles* (*Turdus*), desquels on peut les séparer assez convenablement, par la brièveté du bec en proportion de la tête, par des ailes plus courtes, et par une plus grande abondance de duvet sur le croupion, caractère très marqué dans quelques unes.” The only species given is *Ixos virescens* Temminck, which must therefore be considered the type; and as this bird is not a *Pycnonotus*, but a *Hemixus*, the generic name *Ixos*, 1825, must supplant *Hemixus* Hodgson.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Traité d’Orn.*, 1831, p. 453.

<sup>2</sup> *Syst. Annél.*, 1826, p. 46.

<sup>3</sup> *Pl. Col.*, ii, livr. 64, Dec., 1825, pl. 382, fig. 1.

<sup>4</sup> *Gray’s Zool. Miscell.*, 1844, p. 83.

The recognized forms are as follows:

- Ixos flavala* (Hodgson).
- Ixos hildebrandi* (Hume).
- Ixos davisoni* (Hume).
- Ixos castanonotus* (Swinhoe).
- Ixos connectens* (Sharpe).
- Ixos cinereus* (Blyth).
- Ixos malaccensis* (Blyth).
- Ixos virescens* (Temminck).
- Ixos canipennis* (Seeböhm).
- Ixos sumatranaus* (Salvadori).

#### CASSINIA Hartlaub.

*Cassinia* Hartlaub<sup>1</sup> is preoccupied in Mollusca by *Cassinia* Rafinesque,<sup>2</sup> and as no other name is available, may be called *Stizorhina*, from  $\sigma\tau\iota\zeta\omega$ , distinguo, and  $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , nasus, the type being *Muscicapa fraseri* Strickland.

The species are

- Stizorhina fraseri* (Strickland).
- Stizorhina finschi* (Sharpe).
- Stizorhina semipartita* (Rüppell).
- Stizorhina zenkeri* (Reichenow).

#### PHILENTOMA Eyton.

The generic name *Philentoma* Eyton<sup>3</sup> is not the earliest one for the group to which it is applied, as *Drymophila* Temminck<sup>4</sup> is distinctly stated to have for its type *Drymophila velata* Temminck (*l. c.*), which is now a *Philentoma*. At first sight *Drymophila* Temminck appears to be preoccupied by *Drymophila* Swainson, 1824,<sup>5</sup> but the latter is a nomen nudum, no species being mentioned; and it was not properly characterized until the next year,<sup>6</sup> later by a few months than *Drymophila* Temminck, which thus becomes available for *Philentoma*.

<sup>1</sup> *Rev. et Mag. de Zool.*, 1860, p. 82.

<sup>2</sup> *Anal. Nat.*, 1815, p. 145.

<sup>3</sup> *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, xvi, 1845, p. 229.

<sup>4</sup> *Pl. Col.*, livr. 56, March, 1825, pl. 334.

<sup>5</sup> *Zool. Journ.*, i, Oct., 1824, p. 302.

<sup>6</sup> *Zool. Journ.*, ii, July, 1825, p. 149.

The species, therefore, should stand as

*Drymophila velata* (Temminck).

*Drymophila pyrrhoptera* (Temminck).

*Drymophila dubia* (Hartert).

**SYMMORPHUS** Gould.

The genus *Symmorphus* Gould<sup>1</sup> is preoccupied in Hymenoptera by *Symmorphus* Wesmaël,<sup>2</sup> and may be replaced by *Diaphoropterus* ( $\delta\tau\alpha\varphi\omega\rho\sigma$ , differens, and  $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma\nu$ , ala), its type being *Symmorphus leucopygus* Gould.

*Muscicapa nævia* Gmelin,<sup>3</sup> which is *Symmorphus nævius*, is untenable because of *Muscicapa nævia* Boddaert,<sup>4</sup> a *Myiobius*. The correct name is *montrosieri* (*Lalage montrosieri* Verreaux and Des Murs).<sup>5</sup>

The species of this genus are

*Diaphoropterus leucopygus* (Gould).

*Diaphoropterus montrosieri* (Verreaux and Des Murs).

*Diaphoropterus affinis* (Tristram).

**XEROPHILA** Gould.

*Xerophila* Gould<sup>6</sup> must be displaced on account of *Xerophila* Held,<sup>7</sup> a genus of Mollusca. In its place may be employed *Aphelocephala*, from  $\alpha\varphi\epsilon\lambda\eta\varsigma$ , simplex, and  $\times\epsilon\varphi\alpha\lambda\eta\varsigma$ , caput, with *Xerophila leucopsis* Gould as type.

The species are as follows:

*Aphelocephala leucopsis* (Gould).

*Aphelocephala pectoralis* (Gould).

*Aphelocephala nigricincta* (North).

**EUTHYRHYNCHUS** Schlegel.

The name *Euthyrhynchus* Schlegel<sup>8</sup> is preoccupied in Hemiptera by *Euthyrhynchus* Dallas.<sup>9</sup> As *Melipotes gymnops* is distinct generically, the only name for the group embraced in *Euthyrhynchus*

<sup>1</sup> *P. Z. S.*, 1837, p. 145.

<sup>2</sup> *Mon. Odyn. Belg.*, 1833.

<sup>3</sup> *Syst. Nat.*, i, 1788, p. 944.

<sup>4</sup> *Tab. Pl. Enl.*, 1783 p. 34.

<sup>5</sup> *Rev. et Mag. de Zool.*, 1860, p. 431.

<sup>6</sup> *P. Z. S.*, 1840, p. 175.

<sup>7</sup> *Isis*, 1837, p. 913.

<sup>8</sup> *Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk.*, iv, 1873, p. 39.

<sup>9</sup> *Brit. Mus. List Hemipt.*, pt. 1, 1851, p. 104.

proper is *Timeliopsis Salvadori*,<sup>1</sup> of which the type is *Timeliopsis trachycoma* Salvadori (= *E. griseigula* Schlegel).

The species will therefore stand as

*Timeliopsis griseigula* (Schlegel).

*Timeliopsis griseigula flavigula* (Schlegel).

*Timeliopsis fulvigula* (Schlegel).

*Timeliopsis meyeri* (Salvadori).

*Timeliopsis fulviventris* (Ramsey).

**STICTOPTERA** Reichenbach.

The generic term *Stictoptera* Reichenbach<sup>2</sup> is untenable by reason of *Stictoptera* Guenée,<sup>3</sup> for a group of Lepidoptera, and may be replaced by *Stizoptera*, from  $\sigma\tau\iota\zeta\omega$ , noto, and  $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\delta\nu$ , ala, the type being *Fringilla bichenovii* Vigors and Horsfield.

The species are

*Stizoptera bichenovii* (Vigoüs and Horsfield).

*Stizoptera annulosa* (Gould).

**CHERA** Gray.

The genus *Chera* Gray<sup>4</sup> must give place to *Chera* Hübner,<sup>5</sup> employed in Lepidoptera; and it may be called *Diatropura*, from  $\delta\iota\alpha\tau\rho\sigma\pi\sigma\delta$ , differens, and  $\omega\delta\rho\alpha$ , cauda. The type and only species is *Emberiza procne* Boddaert, which will now stand as

*Diatropura procne* (Boddaert).

**EUCORYSTES** Scaler.

*Eucorystes* Scaler<sup>6</sup> is preoccupied in Crustacea by *Eucorystes* Bell.<sup>7</sup> In its stead may be used *Zarhynchus*, from  $\zeta\alpha$ , valde, and  $\phi\gamma\chi\sigma\delta$ , rostrum; the type and sole representative being *Cacicu wagleri* Gray, which should now be called

*Zarhynchus wagleri* (Gray).

**CALORNIS** Gray.

The term *Calornis* Gray<sup>8</sup> is debarred by *Calornis* Billberg,<sup>9</sup> for a genus of Lepidoptera. The only available name for this group of

<sup>1</sup> *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.*, Ser. 1, vii, 1875, p. 963.

<sup>2</sup> *Singvögel*, 1862, p. 31.

<sup>3</sup> *Spéc. gén. d. Lep.*, vii, 1852, p. 51.

<sup>4</sup> *Gen. Birds*, ii, March, 1849, p. 355.

<sup>5</sup> *Verz. Schmett.*, 1816, p. 211.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibis*, 1883, p. 147.

<sup>7</sup> *Monogr. Malacostr. Crust. Gr. Brit.*, ii, 1862, p. 17.

<sup>8</sup> *List Gen. Birds*, 1841, p. 53.

<sup>9</sup> *Enum. Ins.*, 1820, p. 77.

birds is *Lamprocorax* Bonaparte,<sup>1</sup> the type of which is *Lamprotornis fulvipennis* Jacquinot and Pucheran (= *Lamprocorax grandis* Salvadori).

The list of species is as follows:

- Lamprocorax metallicus* (Temminck).
- Lamprocorax metallicus inornatus* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax metallicus fuscovirescens* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax gularis* (Gray).
- Lamprocorax purpureiceps* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax minor* (Bonaparte).
- Lamprocorax chalybeus* (Horsfield).
- Lamprocorax chalybeus tytleri* (Hume).
- Lamprocorax chalybeus altirostris* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax chalybeus panayensis* (Scopoli).
- Lamprocorax chalybeus neglectus* (Walden).
- Lamprocorax enganensis* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax sulaensis* (Sharpe).
- Lamprocorax sanghirensis* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax obscurus* (Bonaparte).
- Lamprocorax grandis* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax dichrous* (Tristram).
- Lamprocorax corvinus* (Kittlitz).
- Lamprocorax maximus* (Tristram).

**DILOPHUS** Vieillot.

*Dilophus* Vieillot<sup>2</sup> is untenable because of *Dilophus* Meigen,<sup>3</sup> for a genus of Diptera. As no other name is available it may be called *Perissornis* ( $\pi\epsilon\rho\sigma\sigma\delta$ , mirabilis,  $\check{\sigma}\rho\sigma\varsigma$ , avis), the type and sole species being *Gracula carunculata* Gmelin, which will now stand as *Perissornis carunculatus* (Gmelin).

**CUPHOPTERUS** Hartlaub.

The genus *Cuphopterus* Hartlaub<sup>4</sup> is preoccupied in Hymenoptera by *Cuphopterus* Morawitz,<sup>5</sup> and as there are no synonyms, it may be called *Horizorhinus* from  $\delta\rho\varsigma\varsigma\omega$ , limito, and  $\delta\varsigma\varsigma$ , nasus. The type and only species is *Cuphopterus dohrni* Hartlaub, which should now be known as

*Horizorhinus dohrni* (Hartlaub).

<sup>1</sup> *Compt. Rend.*, xxxvii, 1853, p. 830.

<sup>2</sup> *Analyse*, 1816, p. 34.

<sup>3</sup> *Klassif. und Beschr. Europ. Zweifl. Insekt.*, Bd. i, Abt. 1, 1804, p. 114. pl. 6, f. 25-32.

<sup>4</sup> *P. Z. S.*, June 12, 1866, p. 326.

<sup>5</sup> *Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Petersb.*, January 20, 1866, p. 252.